

# **KENTUCKY INTEGRATED PROJECT PRIORITY RANKING SYSTEM**

For Wastewater, Stormwater and Nonpoint Source Projects  
Eligible To Be Funded By The

**KENTUCKY CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND**

**Revised October 2009**



## **ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT CABINET Department for Environmental Protection Division of Water**

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## Table of Contents

I.	Introduction .....	1
II.	Identifying and Ranking Water Quality Priorities .....	2
	A. Project Needs .....	2
	B. Regionalization/Decentralization .....	4
	C. Compliance and Enforcement .....	4
	D. Water Quality.....	5
	E. Financial Need .....	6
	F. Green and/or Sustainable Infrastructure.....	7
III.	Summary of Points System Used to Establish Project Priority Ranking .....	8
IV.	Developing and Updating the Project Priority List and Intended Use Plan .....	10
V.	Eligible Project Applicants .....	12
VI.	References .....	12
VII.	Kentucky Division of Water State Priority Watersheds.....	13
VIII.	319h Funded Watershed-Based Plans in Kentucky.....	14

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## I. Introduction

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1956 provided a strong role for the federal government in the construction of publicly owned wastewater treatment works. The amendments enacted in 1972, commonly referred to as the Clean Water Act (CWA), expanded the level of federal aid and increased the federal grant share in an effort by Congress to speed up the pace of construction of wastewater treatment facilities and eliminate the backlog of needed facilities. The 1977 Amendments to the Clean Water Act directed the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to delegate most of its construction grants management functions to the states. EPA continued to provide funds for grants to local governments to construct wastewater treatment facilities through federal fiscal year (FFY) 1990. The Water Quality Act of 1987, which amended the CWA, authorized EPA to make capitalization grants to each state for the purpose of establishing a water pollution control revolving fund for providing financial assistance for projects that protect and restore water quality, including publicly owned treatment works (POTWs), nonpoint source pollution control and estuary management. EPA made capitalization grants beginning in FFY 1987; however, when federal funding ends, the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) is to be maintained in perpetuity by the state to replace the previous federal participation.

The Kentucky General Assembly enacted House Bill 217 during the 1988 legislative session, which established the CWSRF as an enduring and viable fund. This fund is intended to allow the Commonwealth of Kentucky to qualify for the federal CWSRF capitalization grants. The CWA requires in section 602 a state match to be deposited into the CWSRF of an amount equal to at least 20 percent of the total amount of all capitalization grants which will be made to the State.

The CWSRF may fund projects for construction of publicly owned treatment works as defined in section 212 of the Clean Water Act, including stormwater projects. The CWSRF may also fund nonpoint source pollution control activities which implement the U.S. EPA-approved *Kentucky Nonpoint Source Management Program - 2.0* (Kentucky Division of Water, 2002) required under Section 319 of the Clean Water Act, which lists specific activities for controlling nonpoint source pollution impacts and identifies responsible implementing agencies and potential/available funding sources.

The purpose of this document is to outline the Division of Water's (DOW) project selection and ranking criteria which shall be used to establish project priority ranking in the annual CWSRF Intended Use Plan (IUP). This document, entitled the *Integrated Project Priority Ranking System (IPPRS)*, complies with EPA's *Integrated Planning and Priority Setting in the Clean Water State Revolving Fund* guidance (EPA-832-R-01-002 March 2001), which states, "An integrated planning and priority setting system is effective if it ensures that CWSRF-funded projects address high priority water quality problems. Four actions are key to its success: identifying water quality priorities, assessing the CWSRF role, undertaking outreach efforts, and selecting priority projects."

DOW is committed to reassessing the Integrated Project Priority Ranking Criteria and Points System upon the completion of the initial review and ranking process and development of the 2007 Project Priority List. Modifications may be made to the criteria and points system if it is determined that this process does not meet EPA's guidance for utilizing the CWSRF to address the high priority water quality problems.

## II. Identifying and Ranking Water Quality Priorities

According to the March 2001 EPA IPPS guidance:

“Water quality priorities provide a context for the activities of the CWSRF program. CWSRF resources should address these priorities in the most efficient manner possible. State water quality priorities also provide a valuable standard against which a state can measure the success of its water quality programs, i.e., has the state used its resources to address its highest water quality priorities?”

A state’s water quality program should be the CWSRF’s major resource in identifying the state’s water quality priorities. A water quality program has typically developed its understanding of the state’s priorities by considering water quality information from many sources. Familiarity with these sources of water quality information is also useful to the CWSRF during the development of project ranking systems.”

DOW operates several water quality programs that have been used to identify criteria for ranking projects in the context of CWSRF funding priority.

All surface waters in Kentucky are assessed based on a five-year, rotating watershed basin cycle. Assessment data and narrative explanations are compiled into the 305(b) Report to Congress. Section 303(d) of the CWA requires each state to list those waters within its boundaries for which technology based effluent limitations are not stringent enough to protect any water quality standard applicable to such waters. The 303(d) List of Waters identifies all waters assessed as "impaired" for one or more pollutants, and are therefore waters not "meeting the water quality standard." Listed waters are prioritized with respect to designated use classifications and the severity of pollution. The 305(b) report and 303(d) list are now published together in the *2008 Integrated Report to Congress on Water Quality in Kentucky* (Kentucky DOW, December 2008).

Kentucky is required to develop TMDLs for those water bodies that are not meeting water quality standards. The TMDL process establishes the allowable loadings of pollutants or other quantifiable parameters for a waterbody based on the relationship between point and nonpoint pollution sources and in-stream water quality conditions. See the following website for approved TMDLs <http://www.water.ky.gov/sw/tmdl/Approved+TMDLs.htm>.

As required in 200 KAR 17:050, the cabinet shall determine the priority for funding eligible projects to be included on the Project Priority List based on criteria established pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 1296, which states that projects should be designed to achieve optimum water quality management consistent with public health and water quality goals, and the following:

### A. Project Needs

A project is awarded points based on the importance of the need in addressing a water quality or public health problem. Each of the need categories are defined in this section.

Criterion #1: Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Correction- Correction measures used to achieve water quality objectives by preventing or controlling periodic discharges of a mixture of storm water and untreated wastewater (combined sewer overflows) that occur when the capacity of a sewer system is exceeded during a rainstorm.

If the project is needed for Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Correction it receives 40 points.

Criterion #2: Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) Correction- Control of sanitary sewer overflows caused by excessive infiltration and inflow into the sanitary sewer collection system. The problem of water penetration into a sewer system from the ground through such means as defective pipes or manholes (infiltration) or from sources such as drains, storms sewers, and other improper entries into the systems (inflow). Sanitary sewer overflow refers to overflow, spill, release, or discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater from a sanitary sewer system. If the project is needed for correcting SSO resulting from I/I, it will receive 20 points.

Criterion #3: Replacement or Rehabilitation of Aging Infrastructure, including correction of moderate infiltration and inflow (i.e., no associated SSO)- Reinforcement or reconstruction of structurally deteriorating interceptor or collector sewers and pipes used to collect and convey wastewater by gravity or pressure flow to a common point. Projects that propose to correct moderate infiltration and inflow (i.e., no associated SSO) go under this criterion. If the project is needed for Replacement or Rehabilitation of Aging Infrastructure it will receive 10 points.

Criterion #4: New Treatment Plant- Construction of a new facility including any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling or reclamation of municipal sewage, sewage sludge, and biosolids, or industrial waste. If the project is needed for a New Treatment Plant Sewer System Replacement/Rehabilitation it will receive 20 points.

Criterion #5: New Collector Sewers and Appurtenances- Install new pipes used to collect and carry wastewater from a sanitary or industrial wastewater source to an interceptor sewer that will convey the wastewater to a treatment plant. If the project is needed for New Collector Sewers and Appurtenances it will receive 10 points.

Criterion #6: Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Systems- This includes onsite, mound, and/or cluster treatment systems that process household and commercial sewage that may include, but are not limited to, septic systems, disposal beds and packaged wastewater treatment plants configured to treat and dispose of the wastewater without offsite discharge. Usually the wastewater is percolated into the soil through infiltration beds or trenches or is disposed by irrigation or other means. If the project is needed for Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Systems it will receive 10 points.

Criterion #7: Upgrade to Advanced Treatment- Upgrade of a facility to a level of treatment that is more stringent than secondary treatment or produces a significant reduction in nonconventional pollutants. If the project is needed for Upgrade to Advanced Treatment it will receive 15 points.

Criterion #8: Upgrade/Expansion of Existing Treatment Plant- Upgrades, improvements, or expansion of existing treatment plant. If the project is needed for Upgrade Existing Plant it will receive 10 points.

Criterion #9: New Interceptors and Appurtenances- Install new major sewer lines receiving wastewater flows from collector sewers. The interceptor sewer carries wastewater directly to the treatment plant or another interceptor. If the project is needed for New Interceptors and Appurtenances it will receive 10 points.

Criterion #10: Storm Water Control- Storm water is defined as runoff water resulting from precipitation. Includes activities to plan and implement municipal storm water management programs with environmental benefits pursuant to National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits for discharges from municipal separate storm sewer systems.

If the project is needed for Storm Water Control it will receive 10 points.

Criterion #11: Nonpoint Source (NPS) Pollution Control- NPS project may include, but not limited to, stream restoration, Best Management Practices, and land purchases.

If the project is needed for Nonpoint Source (NPS) Pollution Control it will receive 5 points.

Criterion #12: Recycled Water Distribution- Project that may include, but are not limited to, the recycling of nonpotable water or reclaimed water for irrigation and other nonpotable uses.

If the project is needed for Recycled Water Distribution it will receive 10 points.

Criterion #13: Planning- Developing plans to address water quality and water quality-related public health problems that are supported by sound science and appropriate technology. Examples included Watershed-Based Plan, Total Maximum Daily Load Implementation Plans and Long-term Control Plans for Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO).

If the project is needed for Planning it will receive 10 points.

Criterion #14: Other- If any project that does not meet the list of project needs definitions and/or standards provided above. If it does meet the Other category please list a project need.

If the project is needed for Other, it will receive points based on a sliding scale of 5 to 10 points.

## **B. Regionalization/Decentralization**

### **1. Criterion #1: Will this project provide regionalization and/or consolidation of wastewater treatment systems?**

This question addresses regionalized wastewater treatment approaches which may significantly minimize wastewater impacts. Regionalization occurs when smaller systems integrate part or all of their wastewater management systems to reduce costs, improve service, and maintain regulatory compliance. Smaller systems, regardless of ownership status, lack economics of scale and are having an increasingly difficult time finding the capital and human resources required to comply with stringent water quality standards to remain viable. Large wastewater systems are generally encouraged to acquire smaller systems in an effort to address the growing number of unviable water/wastewater systems. Regionalized wastewater treatment approach may significantly minimize wastewater impacts, resulting in a reduced number of NPDES discharges. This includes projects that will combine and/or eliminate one or more existing treatment plants, result in the abandonment of one or more wastewater treatment plants and connection to an existing wastewater treatment plant, acquisitions of smaller systems by larger systems, mergers between utilities.

The project will receive 20 points if it results in a reduced number of KPDES discharges.

2. Criterion #2: Will this project provide an on-site and/or clustered decentralized wastewater treatment system with sub-surface discharge?

This question addresses decentralized treatment systems which are potentially affordable, viable, long-term alternatives to centralized wastewater treatment, particularly in small-town, rural, and suburban areas. These include onsite, mound, and/or cluster treatment systems that treat and disperse relatively small volumes of wastewater from individual or small numbers of residential and commercial buildings. These systems may include, but are not limited to, septic systems with drainfields, mounds, cluster systems and packaged wastewater treatment plants configured to treat and dispose of the wastewater without offsite discharge. Usually the wastewater is percolated into the soil through infiltration beds or trenches or is disposed by irrigation or other means.

The project will receive 10 points if it eliminates or prevents failing on-site septic tanks or straight pipes through decentralized wastewater treatment systems.

### C. Compliance and Enforcement

Criterion #1: Is the project necessary to achieve full or partial compliance with a court order, or a judicial or administrative consent decree?

A project receives 30 points if it is necessary for achieving full or partial compliance with a court order, or a judicial or administrative consent decree.

Criterion #2: Will the project achieves voluntary compliance (violation with no order)?

This question refers to when the facility/system is out of compliance before the project and will be in compliance at project completion. A project will receive 25 points if it is necessary for achieving voluntary compliance.

Criterion #3: Is the project improvement necessary to allow the system to maintain compliance?

This question refers to when the facility/system is in compliance before the project and has a risk of falling out of compliance without the project. A project will receive 15 points if it is necessary for maintaining compliance.

### D. Water Quality

Criterion #1: Will the project implement an approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for impaired waterbodies?

This question addresses the TMDL process, which establishes the allowable loadings of pollutants or other quantifiable parameters for a waterbody based on the relationship between point and nonpoint pollution sources and in-stream water quality conditions. See the following website for approved TMDLs <http://www.water.ky.gov/sw/tmdl/Approved+TMDLs.htm>. A project will receive 10 points if it answers “Yes” to this question.

Criterion #2: Will the project implement any part of an approved Watershed Plan?

A project will receive 10 points if it answers “Yes.” Contact the DOW Watershed Management Branch at (502) 564-3410 for more information on accepted Watershed Plans.

Criterion #3: Will the project make reasonable progress towards eliminating identified pollutant sources for waterbodies that appear on the 2008 Integrated Report to Congress on Water Quality in Kentucky?

This question addresses the state's goal to improve water quality in impaired waterbodies. The 2008 Integrated Report and maps available on DOW's website. <http://www.water.ky.gov/sw/swmonitor/305b/default.htm>. The reports list the impaired waterbodies with the pollutants of concern and probable sources of the pollutants. The project will receive 20 points for each pollutant water-body combination it will address.

Criterion #4: Does the project eliminate existing or potential sources of pollution in groundwater sensitivity areas?

This question considers the importance of groundwater as one of Kentucky's vital resources as a source of drinking water, a source for industrial and agricultural use, and the source of sustained base flow in most streams. Groundwater is classified across the state on a scale from 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest) sensitivity. The project will receive 15 points if it eliminates existing or potential sources of groundwater contamination within a high sensitivity groundwater (rating 4 or 5) area. The project will receive 10 points if it eliminates existing or potential sources of groundwater contamination within a moderate sensitivity groundwater (rating 2.5 or 3) area. Groundwater data is available for download at <http://kygeonet.ky.gov/metadataexplorer/>.

Criterion #5: Is the project located within an identified SWAPP zone or WHPA?

Each public water supply (PWS) must develop a Source Water Assessment and Protection Plan (SWAPP) which delineates its drinking water source protection area, called SWAPP zones or Wellhead Protection Areas (WHPA), and inventories known and potential sources of contamination within those areas. The project will receive ten (10) points for each SWAPP or WHPA Zone 1, seven (7) points for each SWAPP or WHPA Zone 2, and three (3) points for each SWAPP or WHPA Zone 3 in which the project is located. Look up your SWAPP and WHPA areas in the Watershed Viewer at <http://eppcmapping.ky.gov/website/watershed/viewer.htm>.

Criterion #6: Will the project make reasonable progress towards eliminating identified pollutant sources of water quality impairments within an identified DOW Priority Watershed?

The Division of Water has developed a list of state priority watersheds at the HUC11 level. List each watershed on the Questionnaire Form that is located in the project area and indicate if the watershed is on this list. The project will receive 20 points if a priority watershed is located in the project area. ***Please refer to the attached list of Kentucky Division of Water State Priority Watersheds.***

Criterion #7: Will the project have a positive effect on Special Use Waters?

This question considers the importance of protecting special waters in Kentucky. Special Use Waters are rivers, streams and lakes listed in Kentucky Administrative Regulations (<http://www.lrc.state.ky.us/kar/TITLE401.HTM>) as Cold Water Aquatic Habitat (401 KAR 10:031 Section 4), Exceptional Waters (401 KAR 10:030 Section 1), Reference Reach Waters (401 KAR 10:030 Section 1), Outstanding State Resource Waters (401 KAR 10:031 Section 8), Outstanding National Resource Waters (401 KAR 10:030 Section 1), State Wild Rivers (Kentucky Wild Rivers Act of 1972), and Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers (Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, PL 90-542). The project will receive 10 points if the applicant can demonstrate that the project will benefit one or more of these waters. <http://www.water.ky.gov/sw/specialwaters/>

Criterion #8: Will the project have a positive impact on drinking water sources within a 5-mile radius of its location?

This question considers the importance of protecting drinking water supplies from potential contaminant sources. The project will receive 10 points if it eliminates existing or potential sources of drinking water contamination within a 5-mile radius of the project location.

Criterion #9: Will the project eliminate failing on-site septic tanks or straight pipes?

This question considers the importance of protecting groundwater and surface water quality from potential contaminant sources. The project will receive 15 points if it eliminates or prevents failing on-site septic tanks or straight pipes.

Criterion #10: Will the project impact water quality of the affected waterbodies that will receive discharge?

This question provides a methodical approach to determining if the water quality of receiving waterbody/waterbodies will be impacted by a project through reduction, maintenance, or increased pollutant loading. The project will receive 10 points if it improves water quality by reducing pollutant loadings; 5 points if it sustains water quality by maintaining current loading; and 0 points if it is Not Applicable or increases loadings or is a new discharge into high quality waters.

#### **E. Financial Need**

This section of the project ranking criteria considers the importance or the ability of facilities/systems to acquire and manage sufficient financial resources to achieve and maintain regulatory compliance.

The project will receive 15 points if the project is in an area of Kentucky where the Median Household Income (MHI) is less than \$26,937, and 10 points if the project is in an area where the MHI is between \$26,937 and \$33,672.

#### **F. Sustainable and/or Green Infrastructure**

Green infrastructure offers another strategy that may be used to reduce negative environmental impacts. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) defines green infrastructure as “management approaches and technologies that utilize, enhance and/or mimic the natural hydrologic cycle processes of infiltration, evapotranspiration, capture and reuse” (USEPA, 2008). This management approach attempts to keep stormwater onsite and reduce excess flows entering combined or separate sewer systems in combination with, or in lieu of centralized hard infrastructure solutions. It incorporates vegetation and natural resources as much as possible in development and redevelopment. Green Infrastructure has a number of benefits, including reduced runoff, groundwater recharge, higher air quality, better aesthetics, reduces costs, lowers impacts on climate change, and provides environmental benefits that surpass improved water quality. Some methods include, but are not limited to green roofs, rain harvesting, downspout disconnection, planter boxes, trees and tree boxes, rain gardens, porous/permeable pavements, vegetated swale/bioswales, brownfield development, infill and redevelopment, green parking, green streets and highways, pocket wetlands, and riparian buffers which reduce runoff from a site and within parking lots. In addition, environmentally innovative projects would include those that demonstrate new and/or innovative approaches to delivering service and/or managing water resources in a more sustainable way, including projects that achieve public health protection and environmental protection objectives within which life cycle costs (including infrastructure, energy consumption and other operational costs) are minimized.

Sustainable infrastructure is defined as practices that meet the current needs while ensuring the continued viability of a product or practice well into the future. In considering infrastructure, the U.S. population today benefits from the investments that were made over the past several decades to build our nation's water infrastructure. Looking forward, the EPA wants to promote practices that encourage utilities and their customers to address existing needs so that future generations will not be left to address the eminent wave of infrastructure needs that will result from aging infrastructure. EPA is committed to promotion of sustainable practices that will help to reduce the potential gap between funding needs and spending at the local and national level. The Sustainable Infrastructure Initiative will guide our efforts in changing how the nation views, values, manages, and invests in its water infrastructure. EPA is working with the water industry to identify best practices that have helped many of the Nation's utilities address a variety of management challenges and extend the use of these practices to a greater number of utilities. The EPA believes that collaboration with a coalition of leaders can build a roadmap for the future promotion of sustainable infrastructure (USEPA, 2008).

The following three categories will be considered incentives by the Kentucky Division of Water, and projects that incorporate components from any of the categories will receive bonus points on the project priority ranking for wastewater projects. **If a category is selected, the applicant must provide proof to substantiate claims.**

Criterion #1: Energy Efficiency

The project will receive 3 to 5 points if it incorporates the following components; (a) reduces energy costs and consumption by replacing, reducing and/or controlling high-use operations such as motors, pumps, aeration systems, dewatering systems used in collection, pumping, storage, treatment, reuse/discharge and support systems (e.g., lighting and HVAC); (b) utilizes SCADA (Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition) system, which performs data collection and control at the supervisory level that is placed on top of a real-time control system (multiple Programmable Logic Controls [PLC's]) to reduce energy consumption and enhance process control; (c) facility site planning includes facilities and building components designed to maximize energy efficiency; and/or (d) project/system has conducted an energy audit and/or energy reduction plan.

Criterion #2: Green Infrastructure

The project will receive 5 points if it incorporates the following components; (a) utilizes storm-water capture and/or rain harvesting techniques; (b) construction/enhancement/restoration of wetland(s); (c) protection and enhancement of riparian buffers and floodplains; (d) environmentally innovative technologies/Other (This category will need to be specified); and/or (e) low impact construction technology is used to minimize impacts to the existing surface.

Criterion #3: Asset Management/Full-Cost Pricing

The project will receive 3 to 5 points if it incorporates the following components; (a) system has mapped its wastewater collection and treatment components and analyzed conditions, including risks of failure, expected dates of renewals and ultimate replacements, and sources and amounts of revenues needed to finance operations, maintenance and capital needs (e.g., Capital Improvement Plan); (b) project/system has developed appropriate pricing/rate/affordability standard systems to build, operate, and maintain systems; (c) project/system has specifically allocated funds for the rehabilitation and replacement of aging and deteriorating infrastructure.

### III. Summary of Points System Used to Establish Project Priority Ranking

Priority Ranking Criteria		Possible Points
<b>A. Project Needs Category</b>		
1.	Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO) Correction	40
2.	Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) Correction	20
3.	Replacement or Rehabilitation of Aging Infrastructure, including correction of moderate infiltration and inflow (i.e., no associated SSO).	10
4.	New Treatment Plant	20
5.	New Collector Sewers and Appurtenances	10
6.	Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Systems	10
7.	Upgrade to Advanced Treatment	15
8.	Upgrade Existing Treatment Plant	10
9.	New Interceptors and Appurtenances	10
10.	Storm Water Control	10
11.	Nonpoint Source (NPS) Pollution Control	5
12.	Recycled Water Distribution	10
13.	Planning	10
14.	Other (specify):	5-10
<b>B. Regionalization/Decentralization</b>		
1.	Will this project provide regionalization and/or consolidation of wastewater treatment systems? Proposed project reduces the number of NPDES discharges by regionalization.	20
2.	Will this project provide an on-site and/or clustered decentralized wastewater treatment system with sub-surface discharge?	10
<b>C. Compliance and Enforcement</b>		
1.	Is the project necessary to achieve full or partial compliance with a court order, agreed order, or a judicial or administrative consent decree?	30
2.	Will the project achieves voluntary compliance (violation with no order)?	25
3.	Is the project improvement necessary to allow the system to maintain compliance?	15
<b>D. Water Quality</b>		
1.	Will the project allow the system to address existing or projected Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)?	10

## Kentucky Integrated Project Priority Ranking System

2.	Will the project allow the system to address an approved Watershed Management Plan?	10
3.	Will the project make reasonable progress towards eliminating identified pollutant sources for waterbodies that appear on the <i>2008 Integrated Report to Congress on Water Quality in Kentucky</i> ?	20 points for each pollutant-waterbody combination
4.	Does the project eliminate existing or potential sources of pollution in groundwater sensitivity areas?	15 points for high or highest sensitivity 10 points for moderate sensitivity
5.	Is the project located within an identified SWAPP zone or WHPA?	10 for each Zone 1 7 for each Zone 2 3 for each Zone 3
6.	Will the project make reasonable progress towards eliminating identified pollutant sources of water quality impairments within an identified DOW Priority Watershed?	20 points
7.	Will the project have a positive effect on Special Use Waters?	10 points
8.	Will the project have a positive impact on drinking water sources within a 5-mile radius of its location?	10
9.	Will the project eliminate failing on-site septic tanks or straight pipes?	15
10.	Will the project impact water quality of the affected waterbodies that will receive discharge?	
	a. Improvement (Reduces pollutant loading to affected waterbody)	10
	b. Maintenance (Sustains current water quality)	5
	c. Not Applicable (New WWTP discharging into high quality water)	0
<b>E. Financial Need</b>		
1.	Borrowers with a MHI Less than \$26,937	15
2.	Borrowers with a MHI Between \$26,937 and \$33,672	10
<b>F. Green and/or Sustainable Infrastructure- Incentive/Bonus Points</b>		
1.	<b>Energy Reduction</b>	
	a. Project reduces energy costs and consumption by replacing, reducing and/or controlling high-use operations such as motors, pumps, aeration systems, dewatering systems used in collection, pumping, storage, treatment, reuse/discharge and support systems (e.g., lighting and HVAC).	5
	b. Project utilizes SCADA (Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition) system, which performs data collection and control at the supervisory level that is places on top of a real-time control system (multiple Programmable Logic Controls [PLC's]) to reduce energy consumption and enhance process control.	5
	c. Facility site planning includes facilities and building components designed to maximize energy efficiency.	3

## Kentucky Integrated Project Priority Ranking System

	d. Project/System has conducted an energy audit and/or energy reduction plan.	5
2.	<b>Green Infrastructure</b>	
	a. Project utilizes storm-water capture and/or rain harvesting techniques.	5
	b. Construction/enhancement/restoration of wetland(s).	5
	c. Protection and enhancement of riparian buffers and floodplains.	5
	d. Environmentally Innovative Technologies/Other (Specify):	5
	e. Low impact construction technology is used to minimize impacts to the existing surface.	5
3.	<b>Asset Management/Full-Cost Pricing</b>	
	a. System has mapped its wastewater collection and treatment components and analyzed conditions, including risks of failure, expected dates of renewals and ultimate replacements, and sources and amounts of revenues needed to finance operations, maintenance and capital needs (e.g., Capital Improvement Plan).	5
	b. Project/System has developed appropriate pricing/rate/affordability standards to build, operate, and maintain systems.	3
	c. Project/System has specifically allocated funds for the rehabilitation and replacement of aging and deteriorating infrastructure.	5

### IV. Developing and Updating the Project Priority List and Intended Use Plan

In order for a project to be considered for funding from the CWSRF, it must appear on the Comprehensive Project Priority List for the state fiscal year in which the project will receive a binding commitment. To be included in this list, an eligible project applicant must submit a completed *KY CWSRF Project Questionnaire Form* to DOW during the annual Call for Projects period. A copy of the questionnaire may be found on DOW's CWSRF website. [www.water.ky.gov/publicassistance/funding/CWSRF/](http://www.water.ky.gov/publicassistance/funding/CWSRF/). Once the questionnaire is received, DOW staff will evaluate the project based on the ranking system discussed above and assign the project a numeric score. Eligible projects will then be added to the next Comprehensive Project Priority List. Those projects with the same numerical score will be ranked based on the date the completed *KY CWSRF Project Questionnaire Form* is received. If the project is only for accommodating future growth and will not address an existing water quality or public health need, and therefore does not receive any points from the above criteria, the project will be still included on the Comprehensive Project Priority List if it is eligible for CWSRF funding.

DOW and the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority (KIA) will prepare an annual Intended Use Plan (IUP) that will describe how the state intends to use the funds in the Kentucky CWSRF for each state fiscal year, and how those uses support the objectives of the CWA. DOW will publish and maintain the IUP and Project Priority List on its CWSRF website. Each IUP will include an updated Comprehensive Project Priority List and a Fundable List of projects that are anticipated to receive funding during that state fiscal year. Applicants are encouraged to complete the Project Schedule information on the Project Questionnaire Form and to contact the DOW or KIA as early in the process as possible to discuss the project and the loan process. Once the IUP has been drafted, notice will be given to the public that the draft IUP is available for review and comment for a period of at least 30 days. After the comment period has ended DOW and KIA will review any comments received and make changes to the IUP as appropriate. Both the draft and final IUPs will be available on DOW's CWSRF website.

[www.water.ky.gov/publicassistance/funding/CWSRF/](http://www.water.ky.gov/publicassistance/funding/CWSRF/)

## **V. Eligible Project Applicants**

Any governmental agency shall be eligible to apply for financial assistance for planning, design and construction of eligible projects.

## **VI. References**

Kentucky Division of Water website: [www.water.ky.gov](http://www.water.ky.gov)

Kentucky Division of Water CWSRF website:  
[www.water.ky.gov/publicassistance/funding/CWSRF/](http://www.water.ky.gov/publicassistance/funding/CWSRF/)

Kentucky Infrastructure Authority website: <http://kia.ky.gov/>

U.S. EPA 2009 website: <http://www.epa.gov/waterinfrastructure/>

**VII. Kentucky Division of Water State Priority Watersheds**

	<b>HUC</b>	<b>Watershed</b>
1	05110001150	Bacon Creek
2	05100101290	Banklick
3	08010201050	Bayou de Chien
4	05140101250	Beargrass Creek (St. Matthews)
5	05090201130	Cabin Creek
6	06040006040	Clarks River
7	05130205260	Claylick Creek
8	05140205090	Clear Creek, near Madisonville
9	05130101330	Clear Fork
10	05130101055	Clover Fork
11	05130205290	Cumberland River, below Vicksburg
12	05100205190	Dix River: Clarks Run
13	05100205180	Dix River: Hanging Fork
14	05100205170	Dix River: Herrington Lake
15	05100205410	Eagle Creek
16	05130101350	Elk Fork Creek
17	05100101200	Fleming Creek
18	05140102190	Floyds Fork
19	05140102180	Floyds Fork
20	05110001130	Green River at Munfordville
21	05070202020	Jonican Branch near Fish Trap Lake
22	05130101450	Laurel River
23	05070203170	Levisa Fork near Louisa
24	05100101010	Licking River (headwaters)
25	05110005040	Long Falls
26	05130101340	Mud Creek
27	05100205020	Muddy Creek
28	05100201	North Fork Kentucky River
29	05110005110	Panther Creek, North Fork
30	05070203040	Prater Creek near Banner
31	05100204120	Red River Gorge
32	05130206090	Red River, at Oakville
33	05110004040	Rough River Lake
34	05130102090	Sinking Creek, of Rockcastle
35	05140104250	Sinking Creek at Hardinsburg
36	05100205270	South Elkhorn Creek
37	05100102030	Strodes Creek
38	05100102050	Townsend Creek
39	05140205050	Tradewater, below Dawson Springs

# **VIII. 319h Funded Watershed-Based Plans in Kentucky**

<b>Project Year</b>	<b>Basin</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Status</b>
2002	Kentucky	Dix River/ Herrington Reservoir	Should be accepted by 12/31/2009
2002	Cane Creek	Four Rivers	Under Development
2002	Upper East Fork Clarks River	Four Rivers	Should be accepted by 12/31/2009
2004	Floyds Fork	Salt	Contract not renewed Partial plan completed
2004	Corbin City/Laurel River	Upper Cumberland	<b>Accepted May 2007</b>
2004	Darby Creek of Harrods Creek	Salt	Should be accepted by 12/31/2009
2004	Dry Creek of Triplett Creek	Licking	Should be accepted by 12/31/2009
2004	Town Branch of Fleming Creek	Licking	Should be accepted by 12/31/2009
2004	Hancock Creek of Strodes Creek	Licking	Should be accepted by 12/31/2009
2005	Bacon Creek	Green	Under Development
2005	Pleasant Grove Creek	Four Rivers	Under Development
2005	Ten Mile Creek of Eagle Creek	Kentucky	<b>Accepted November 2005</b>
2005	Pleasant Run	Green	<b>Accepted January 2005</b>
2005	Benson Creek (Goose Creek)	Kentucky	Under Development
2006	Curry's Fork	Salt	Under Development
2006	Big South Fork Subwatersheds- Bear Creek, Roaring Paunch, Big Creek	Upper Cumberland	Under Development
2006	Cane Run	Kentucky	Should be accepted by 12/31/2009
2006	Rock Creek	Upper Cumberland	<b>Accepted April 2008</b>
2007	Banklick Creek	Licking	Under Development
2007	Elkhorn Creek	Big Sandy	Contract not renewed Data collection complete
2008	Triplett Creek	Licking	Under Development
2008	Hinkston Creek	Licking	Under Development
<i>The following projects were selected for funding in 2009. Projects are not under contract.</i>			
2009	Red River	Kentucky	Not Yet Funded
2009	Gunpowder Creek	Licking	Not Yet Funded
2009	Wolf Run	Kentucky	Not Yet Funded